

CHICKAMAUGA.

By Captain F. A. MITCHEL

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CHAPTER I.

OPENING OF A CAMPAIGN.

The Army of the Cumberland is awakening. For months its 80 miles of torpid length have been marked by clusters of white tents like the rings of a gigantic anemone. But now there is an "arousing" from its long period of lethargy. The tents are being struck; the men are stuffing knapsacks, rolling blankets or swallowing from tin cups a last draft of invigorating coffee. Wagons are being loaded with all kinds of camp equipment—tents, camp cooks, cooking utensils, the pine tables and army desks of the staff departments. Horses ordered are holding horses, waiting their riders, and there are strapping blankets or pouches, leather saddles or crumpling bacon and "hard tack" into baversacks, while drivers empty the contents of the demijohns into canteens. Each regiment as soon as formed moves out into the road, the whole taking up the line of march of brigades and divisions.

It is the right or left of the minister that awakes first. The plump body of this wing moves diagonally toward the front and left, while cavalry pushes directly south to conceal the movement and produce a false impression on the enemy. At the right the infantry and artillery work their way over dirt roads, the men marching at will, smoking, chatting, laughing, the Irish regiments cracking jokes, the Germans singing, all with that spirit which pervades an army just starting after a long period of idleness on a new campaign. A hissing of artillery horses, a clanging of mules, words of command, bugle calls, platoon firing, the occasional boom of a gun, mingle confusedly and in a country used only to the pastoral lowing of cattle or the song of birds. Throughout the whole length the Army of the Cumberland is in motion, advancing on that campaign which is to maneuver the Confederates out of Tennessee and lead 'em to the battle of Chickamauga.

On a road running parallel with the Cumberland mountains which flank the Union army on its left, a strange looking vehicle is going at a breakneck pace toward the south. The horse is a raw-boned animal with long legs and neck, while the vehicle—a buggy—is so beat-up with mud that what paint remains on it is just visible. The bottom is partly gone; the dashboard would let through a cannon ball without being injured; the springs are badly bent; the top, which is let down, there are no props to hold it up—is shriveled and torn, its tatters flying behind in the wind. A woman in a striped calico dress, a sunbonnet of the same material, a pair of colored stockings on her nose, holds the reins and urges forward the horse. Yet strange looking as is the conveyance and its occupant, for that time and region there is nothing unusual in the appearance of either. The country people inhabiting that portion of Tennessee are not cultured, and uncouthness is rather the rule than the exception.

Coming to a place where she can get a full view for some distance ahead, the woman glances over, the intervening space between her and the next rise in the undulating ground. Seeing nothing to do, she drives her horse on as rapidly as she can, forcing him to go. Her buggy jolts; still, it is in danger of going over; she is bounced from her seat with a prospect of being sent over the dashboard. The third time the horse wheeled, the buggy groaned, but there is no shaking of mind.

"Go on, Bobby, go on!"

Turning a curve in the road partly hidden by trees, she sees a cavalry camp ahead. At the road an officer stands talking to a man in a farm wagon, beside whom, on a board seat, is its two ends resting on the wagon's sides, sits a boy of 14, while on a back seat, evidently borrowed from a more pretentious vehicle, is a young girl, perhaps three or four years the boy's senior.

The woman of the striped dress drove up to the group, and drawing rein listened to what they were saying.

"Cap," said the farmer—all officers in the Union army were called by the people of the country either cap or general or master—"cap, I want ter go through the lines powerful bad."

"Well, Oi'm thinkin', me good man," replied the officer, with the brogue of an Irishman, "that's exactly what old Ross wants to do unless he prefers to get behind 'em and bag 'em from the rear."

"Oh, I don't mean fightful! I wants ter go home peaceful."

"Can't pass ye, me good man. Oi've orders not to pass any one south while the army is moving. There's no need to tell ye that all day. Once ought to be sufficient."

"What's that?" cried a shrill voice from the buggy. "You don't mean to tell me I can't go home?"

"Of fear, me dear lady, that you can't, if ya live beyond our lines."

"H'm! And so you was her kin down hyar for make war on women."

"Well, now, that depends on the kind of war. We've come down vi' arms, as my old preceptor at the university used to say—God bless 'im! Like enough the vi' is for the men and the arms for the women."

"I don't keer," replied the woman. "You and hain't got no business fo' ter come down hyar noboy. You're a misable set o' black abolitioners. I'm a gal 'bout nothin' ter fight with, and yous!"

"Beauty and the beast," interrupted the officer, bowing.

"Now, see hyar, Mr. Yank, I got ter go home. Pop he's away, and mother she's sick in bed."

The officer scratched his head and thought.

"Well, us friends," he said presently, "Oi'll thinkin' Oi'll refer the case of all o' ye to brigade headquarters. Would yo mind sitin' where yo are till I get an answer?"

"Reckon not," from the farmer.

"Hurry up," said the woman in the buggy. "Mother's waitin' fo' me."

The officer stepped into his tent now and came out with a pencil, to take down the information required. Approaching the buggy, he

said:

"Will yo please favor me with your patrmonio?" he paused while he looked to see if she were young or old—
"My what?"

"Your patrmonio."

"Oh, talk Tennessee!"

"Well, then, your cugnonon."

"See hyar, Mr. Officer, if you want to git anything outen me, you want to talk square."

"Please tell me your name."

"Betsy Baggs." And yours?"

"Major Burke, at your service. Art yo Union or—"

"Rebel!"

"Where do you want to go?"

"Hum."

"And that is at?"

"Dunsh."

"Why are yo here?"

"I been for MacMinnville to see another's old doctor."

"There's a shorter road from MacMinnville than this. Why didn't you take it?"

The girl showed a slight confusion.

"Oh, I got a friend at Franklin college. She was and I was alius bus powerfull."

After getting the data as to all the party the major called a mounted man and directed him to take it to headquarters and ask for instructions.

"Do you know who to take it to?" he asked of the man as he was about to ride away.

"It's to the ghillie I'm takin' it."

"The general? Man, would you get no court martined for disregard of the regulations? Take it to the chafe of staff, yo bunkhead, and from him ye'll

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Providence, arrive 12:00 6:30 P. M.

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The Mercury.

John P. Samson, Editor and Manager.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, '95

EDITORIAL NOTES

Senator Hill has no use for so-called Independents and yet it is just such politicians as he who have made that class a power.

Another bond issue is unavoidable, and so long as it is unavoidable it had better be made at once, before the nation-till becomes entirely empty.

The New York Business Men's Association has passed resolutions approving May 8 Bond's recent action on the Sunday opening of saloons.

The prospect for widening Thames street below Lopez wharf is not very promising. A movement of this kind, to be successful should have the support of at least the abutters.

The Brooklyn strike has finally come to an end—well, with the present condition of things the strikers could hardly expect a different result. It is another lesson learned, that's all.

James A. Budlong, one of the largest and owners and most influential citizens of Auburn, R. I., died on Monday after an illness of two years. He had been president of the town council for many years and had represented the town of Cranston in the State Legislature.

The inaugural address of Mayor John J. Whipple of Brockton is before us in pamphlet form. It is an able document, free from superfluous frills, pertinent and to the point, in fact just what would be expected from the distinguished gentleman by those having the honor of his acquaintance.

The will of the late ex-Senator James G. Fair has been stolen from the office of the County Clerk of San Francisco, a lot of worthless papers being substituted. No trace of the missing testament has been discovered. The affair has caused a great sensation, over \$20,000,000 being at stake.

New Yorkers talk about their big house in Albany as the "costliest capital in the world." Just wait until Rhode Island gets it in, and then we will see what can be done in comparison. (Western Weekly.)

You are right, neighbor. New York won't be in it with Rhode Island when we get through.

Governor Brown's Message to the General Assembly this week, which will be found in full in another part of this paper, as was to be expected, thoroughly practical and looking to the best interests of the people of the State which he has so faithfully served for the past three years. A cause for congratulation is found in the fact that the last war debt has been paid during the year and for the \$1,500,000 loan for the construction of the new State House the State would be free from debt; another cause for rejoicing is that current expenditures for the year were upwards of \$50,000 short of the current receipts. The document is well worth a careful perusal by every citizen of the State.

The General Assembly.

Our state legislators formally began their winter's work at Providence Tuesday. William Gregory and William G. Boecker were given the seats in the senate made vacant by the death of Hon. Geo. T. Cranston of North Kingstown and Hon. Ezra Lapham of Warwick, respectively, the petition of Mr. Potter contesting the former being referred to the committee on elections. The governor's message was read and received after which the obnoxious pool law was repealed without a dissenting voice.

The following appointments, made during the recess, were announced by the Governor and confirmed by concurrent vote:

Arthur L. Gilman of Newport, to be clerk of the First Judicial District Court; Vice H. N. Ward, deceased; Gardner C. Sims of Providence, as member of the board of managers of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture, vice C. O. Flagg, deceased; Webster Knight of Warwick, member of the State House committee, vice Ezra Lapham, deceased; Edwin R. Allen of Hopkinton, as member of the board of soldiers' relief, vice George T. Cranston, deceased; and Miss Alice R. Wolf of Providence, director of the State Home and School, for three years.

In the House, Mr. Norton of Newport presented the report of the joint special committee on the new armory at Newport, with a resolution in relation to lighting and heating the building. They were referred to the finance committee. Mr. Burdick of Newport presented the petition of the Newport Cooperative Association for Saring and Building, for an amendment of its charter, increasing its capital stock, which was referred to the committee on corporations. Mr. Sheffield of Newport presented an act in addition to the judiciary act, which was referred to the judiciary committee. Mr. Bush presented the petition of the Free Chapel of St. John the Evangelist of Newport, for a change of name to the Zebulon Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist, passed. Mr. Root of Providence introduced an act regulating building and loan associations in accordance with recommendations made by State Auditor Landers. A resolution to adjourn each week during the session from Friday to Tuesday was introduced in the senate and adopted by concurrent vote.

R. I. Agricultural College Notes.

On Sunday morning of this week the largest building, or dormitory, of the R. I. College of Agriculture and mechanical arts was burned to the ground. The fire broke out at a time when nearly all the students and the faculty were at church, some at the Congregational church in the village about half a mile distant, others still farther away at Wakefield and other places. The fire was discovered about a quarter before eleven by one of the students coming on the third floor, who noticed through the transom of his door a glimmer of fire and remarked to a companion in the room that the waste basket in the hall might be on fire. They at once opened the door and found the fire to be not the waste basket but in an elevator shaft very near their door. The shaft which formerly exceeded the entire height of the building, has for some time been floored in, on a level with the floor of each hall and used as a closet for storing trunks and other merchandise. As the boys broke into the door to get at the fire they found a trunk already consumed by the fire, and the flames fast making their way to the unsolved attic above. Knapsack fire extinguishers which were provided in each hall were turned upon the fire, but the chemicals were of no avail. The few who were fortunately at the building when the alarm of fire was given, worked heroically to subdue the fire, and dispatched at the same time one of their number to the church in the village for all. Arriving breathless at the church in the midst of the sermon, the messenger made known the terrible news to the students and the whole congregation, and immediately every one left the church and started toward the burning building, the students making the lead many of them running the entire distance. Taking fire in the manner it did, the building burned from the roof downward, so that opportunity was given for saving the College property on the lower floors. After battling with the flames till there was no hope for the safety of the building, the attention of every one was given to removing valuable therefrom. The students succeeded in saving a small portion of their property as a whole; they willingly left their own property to burn in order to assist in saving that of the College. By their efforts, combined with the efforts of the faculty and others who came from the village, the major part of the reference books, physical apparatus, surveying instruments, tools in the carpenter shop, valuable papers in the President's office, etc., were saved; the whole amounting to several thousand dollars. With the large five story building once wrapped in flames, it became a most serious question whether the boarding hall, only a few rods away, would not also take fire. It is believed that it certainly would have burned had not the students carried water to the roof, keeping it constantly wet as well as the whole side of the house next the burning building; the heat on the roof of the building being so great that as President Washburn, who was with them, says, the boys had to dip their heads in water to keep from getting scorched.

Exactly how the fire caught is not known, but evidence goes to show that it was doubtless the work of mice and matches probably in the trunk which the boys first found nearly burned up in the elevator shaft. The village people have shown much generosity and kindly feeling toward the unfortunate students in allowing them to lodge at their houses until other accommodations shall be provided. The students will take their meals at the boarding hall as usual and recitations will proceed as usual as heretofore. The various classes will recite in the three uninjured buildings on the College grounds and also in the old courthouse on the hill, which Sheriff Wilcox has kindly allowed to be used for that purpose. The ruined walls are still partly standing, those on the north and east sides having fallen to some extent; the remaining ruins are so injured by heat that they are almost useless and will be razed to the ground and probably used as backing for the foundation walls of future buildings. Plans are in progress for the erection of another building to replace the burned one and doubtless work will be commenced on the new one immediately. The new drill and recitation hall, the foundations of which are well started, will continue to progress as it would, had the disaster not occurred.

A. G. Scott.

Collision at Sea.

The worst marine accident that has occurred in years took place before daylight Wednesday morning, off the coast of Holland. As the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe was proceeding from Bremen to New York, via Southampton, a thick fog and heavy sea prevailing, the watch sighted a large steamer bearing directly down on them. Rockets were fired and the usual signals displayed, but notwithstanding all their efforts, the Elbe was struck near the engine room by the steamer Cathie from Rotterdam for Aberdeen. The most confusion prevailed instantly. The passengers were roused from their berths by the shock and rushed half clothed upon the deck. The officers were powerless to quell the excitement, and two boats were lowered but almost instantly capsized. A third, containing twenty men and one woman, was more fortunate and succeeded in escaping from the steamer, which sank before the eyes of the frightened passengers. The suffering of the few who were in the boat was something horrible. They were half clothed and the sea breaking over them, froze solidly. After drifting about for some time they were picked up by a sailing smack and landed at Doverset, Suffolk county. It is thought that the twenty one persons

in this boat were the only ones who were saved.

The Elbe was commanded by Capt. Von Gossel and had several American passengers aboard.

STANFORD TO CITY OF TOLEDO.]

FRANK J. CHENEY, make out that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscriber in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1894.

A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.

That's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the lungs and mucous surfaces of the body. It is a safe, free, and effective remedy.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 150.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY STANDARD TIME.

1895.

SUN	MOON	HIGH WATER
1 Sat	8 Mts	10 33 12 52
2 Sun	9 Mts	11 13 2 01
3 Mon	10 Mts	12 2 23
4 Tues	11 Mts	1 13 23 4 26
5 Wed	12 Mts	2 14 8 20 5 16
6 Thurs	13 Mts	3 15 18 21 16 53
7 Fri	14 Mts	4 16 24 10 45 50

First Quarter, 2d day, 1h, 15m, evening.

Full Moon, 9th day, 6h, 23m, evening.

Last Quarter, 16th day, 8h, 3m, morning.

New Moon, 21st day, 1h, 45m, morning.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Saturday, Jan. 26.
Jerry Stachewski was held for trial at Thompson, Conn., for the murder of his wife and her son — Mrs. Anna B. Bellah, the notorious bogue chow swindler, arrested with her husband, in Woburn, Mass., a year ago, and wanted in many cities, is now in custody in Kansas City. — The worst of the Brooklyn strike is believed to be over. — The Japanese government will not receive Chinese envoys until they have full power to conclude peace. — A British steamer was lost with 12 of her crew — A cotton field at Chattanooga was burned — General amnesty is soon to be declared at Bucharest — M. Goudeau, Sechall's deputy of France, is seriously sick — Three persons are sick with diphtheria in one house at Waltham, Mass. — The daughter of President Faure of France is betrothed to a deputy — Train robbers secured \$25,000 from an express car near McNeil, Ark. — The new ram Katahdin is docked at the Charlestown navy yard — Daniel Wagner was driven away from Cape Porpoise, Me., by threats of fishermen — The Haddam (Conn.) jail scandal is to be investigated — Two suspended Manchester (N. H.) banks will probably pay stockholders dollar for dollar — Atteboro (Mass.) officers are going to Texas to bring back Frank L. Chambers, the alleged bigamist — Senator Washburn says he was defeated by the use of money — Henry Villard may attempt to reorganize the Northern Pacific Railroad company — London Armenians may take steps in parliament to agitate the Armenian question — E. O. Quigley, broker and forger, was sentenced at New York to prison for 16 years and 8 months — A resolution favoring the deportation of Archbishop Satolli was introduced in the Nebraska legislature.

Sunday, Jan. 27.

Two children were fatally burned, a woman perhaps fatally and two police men and two citizens badly burned at 80 Laramie street, Boston. — There was much stone throwing at Brooklyn. Judge Gaynor issued a writ against one of the compactors — Walter G. Wright murdered his wife and then killed himself at Lawrence, Mass. — Mexico is actively preparing for war with Guatemala — A "white-robed and headless ghost" caused some annoyance at Nahant, Mass. — An Italian was fatally stabbed by another Italian at Boston — Five small children were found starving in a dilapidated mountain shanty near Fairview, Pa. — Fire in Orange, Conn., caused a loss of \$12,000 — One boy was killed and another terribly injured in a boating accident at Pittsburg — Immense ice gorges in the Allegheny river threaten trouble if not broken up — Vessels arriving at Boston show the scars of battles with gales — The Rev. Adolph A. Berlin was elected president of the Lyceum League of America — The Collisville mills in Dracut, Mass., employing 400 hands, started up today in all departments — The work of tearing down the Tremont House at Boston has begun — The University Press at Cambridge, Mass., was petitioned into insolvency — Members of Mr. Tracy's company were robbed during the progress of a fire in Hotel Vendome, New York.

Monday, Jan. 28.

Delaware politicians are looking for some sensational features in the senatorial fight — An electric railroad snow plow ran away down a steep hill at Haverhill, Mass., and plunged into a drug store — Northern New York is experiencing the worst blizzard that has visited that section in many years — The tug Sea King is to search for the bodies of the persons drowned in the Long Island Sound disaster — Japanese shells fell around the station at Teng-Chow, over which the American flag waved — Fire in a New York hotel frightened the occupants and caused a loss of \$100,000 — Ex-Premier Goblet will attack the new French ministry — A \$50,000 dormitory building at the Rhode Island Agricultural college was burned — An 8-year-old East Bedlam (Mass.) boy was drowned while skating on Mother brook — Tuberculosis was discovered among Lynn (Mass.) cattle — James A. Bulding of Cranston, R. I., the pioneer market gardener on a large scale in New England, is dead, aged 72 — A meeting of farmers at Billerica, Mass., voted to petition the legislature for full payment for cattle killed by agents of the state cattle commissioners — By reason of a broken switch rod two passenger cars of an express were derailed at Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

President Faure's message was read in the French senate and chamber of deputies. The chamber voted confidence in the new government — Edward Graffam, the principal witness for the prosecution in the Garibaldi (Me.) murder trial, testified of the prisoner's alleged confession to him — The trial of Lawrence C. Keegan for the murder of Mrs. Emily Chambers, was begun at Providence. — It is probable that Mexico will decline mediation of United States in the Guatemalan affair — Haworth (Mass.) strikers are encouraged by recent events to believe the end of the strike is at hand — An expert examined the blood stains in the house of "Jerry, the Pole" at East Thompson, Conn., and says murder was surely committed there — Four persons were killed and 30 or more injured in a railroad smashup at Coatesville, Ind. — Brooklyn strikers practically have surrendered to the companies — The Chinese seaport, Wei-Hai-Wei is visited by the Japanese both by land and sea — The Colombian government is expected to quell the revolts in that country — John J. Malone, a New York real estate dealer, was probably fatally shot by Michael S. Considine — Six trainees were injured and 14 cars smashed beyond usage near Winsted, Conn. — J. H. Gould of Newburyport, Mass., killed himself on account of money troubles — Another gigantic trust was incorporated at Albany to control the warehouses, elevators and docking facilities of Brooklyn and New York — Charles H. Bates was killed by falling from a six-story window of a Boston house — Francois-Certain Camrobert, the last of the French marshals, is dead — Sugar importations are being resumed on a large scale — Western railroad traffic shows a falling off in grain — Falloway, attorney, Gaithersburg, Md., was burned — Australians are urged to accept the federation scheme — William G. Carr of Worcester, Mass., who killed his sister, was adjudged insane — The Salviadorean minister thinks Guatamala will give in to Mexico — Churches were burned in Winton, Minn., and in Wilkinsburg, Pa. — Rioters in Szegedin, Hungary, were wounded by charging hussars — The United States senate is now controlled by Republicans and Populists — A \$30,000 monument is to be erected at the grave of Father Stack of Watertown, Mass. — Earthquakes caused abandonment by citizens of the town of Cupica, Panama — In the case of John F. Dore, the Boston lawyer charged with embezzlement, the jury disagreed on some counts and gave a verdict of not guilty on others.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Three employees of Lynn (Mass.) Ice company were injured by the falling of a rafter, upon which they were at work — Three thousand persons are now receiving relief

STEAMERS COLLIDE

Over Three Hundred Persons Perish in the North Sea.

German Liner Elbe Met With Awful Disaster — Fatal Hope That One Boatload of Unfortunate May Yet Be Found.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Three hundred and fifty human souls were offered up as a sacrifice to the cold-douring sea yesterday morning, when the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe was sent to the bottom of the North sea, 60 miles off Lowestoft, on the English coast.

The awful accident happened in the early morning, and was the result of a collision with an unknown steamer, believed, however, to be the Crathie of Rotterdam.

The first intimation of the disaster came from Lowestoft, one of the chief English fishing ports. The first dispatches stated that there had been 380 persons on the Elbe, and that only 19 had been saved, the rescued having been landed at Lowestoft by fishing smacks. Later it was learned that the Crathie, the steamer that had sunk the Elbe, had put into Maastricht, Holland, in a damaged condition. She reported that she had been in collision with an unknown ocean steamer.

When the news of the disaster became generally known, the excitement was intense. Cable dispatches were at once forwarded to all the principal European cities, and soon a flood of return dispatches was received.

The total of the lost is now set at 343. The British office of the North German line reports that 324 people were on the Elbe when she sailed. A cablegram from London this morning confirms this.

This number comprises 149 officers and sailors, 60 cabin passengers and 123 steerage passengers — 343 persons in all. There are 21 survivors. The lost, therefore, number 323.

The surviving officers of the Elbe denounce the fog story of the Crathie's officers sent out from Rotterdam, as pure invention.

The English pilot, Greenham, said: "It is a black lie. There was no fog. It was quite clear, and the lights of several smacks were visible four or five miles off." The Elbe seamen made similar statements.

When questioned as to the conduct of the crew after the collision, all the survivors of the Elbe wreck agreed that the officers and seamen were cool and self-possessed.

From the details now at hand it is learned that the Elbe was proceeding along at her usual rate of speed and keeping the ordinary lookout. The night was dark, but there was no fog. Suddenly the forward lookout on the Elbe reported that the lights of a steamer were close aboard over the port bow. Before the course of the Elbe could be changed so as to sheer her off from the approaching steamer, the latter struck her just abaft the engine room, going through two plates as though they were pasteboard, and striking her nose a more compactly through the hull of the Elbe.

For a time the Crathie held the Elbe in her nose, but then her engines were reversed and she backed out of the aperture she had made. As she did so, the water rushed into the Elbe in a torrent, and she began to sink immediately.

The officer in charge of the Elbe at once saw that the vessel was doomed, and gave hurried orders to clear away the lifeboats, and to launch them for launching. Three of the boats were lowered, but one of them, shortly after it got clear of the Elbe, capsized, and it is thought that all of its occupants were drowned. The first boat contained the third officer, chief engineer, purser and about 20 of the passengers. These are the persons who were picked up by a fishing smack.

The steamer, loaded by the storm, the water rushed aft, and this allowed many of the passengers forward, to reach the deck. In the case of the saloon passengers, however, the result was fatal. As they rushed from their staterooms into the saloon they were met by the torrent, against which it was impossible for them to make headway. They were caught up and swept aft the cockpit, where they were probably drowned.

Before the Ship Foundered.

Allegedly about 50 of the passengers reached the deck, where the wildest confusion existed. Wild rushes were made for the boats, but the terrible excitement prevailing impeded the efforts of those who were trying to clear them away. Many heart-rending scenes were witnessed between parents and children in the few moments preceding the sinking of the vessel.

Barely 20 minutes elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the steamer. A heavy sea was running, and the wind, which was from the east-southeast, was bitterly cold.

The small boat containing the survivors tossed about until 11 o'clock in the morning. Several vessels were sighted in the meantime, but they made no replies to the signals that were set for them. The survivors were nearly frozen, having hardly any clothing, and their sufferings were intense.

Eventually the fishing smack Wildflower saw the signals and bore down on the boat. In a short time the survivors were taken aboard of her, where everything possible was done for their comfort.

One report has it that there were about 400 persons on the Elbe, 240 of whom were passengers, 100 officers and crew and some cattle which were returning to the United States.

There is some disagreement among the survivors as to the number of boats that were launched. One survivor, Karl A. Hoffmann, declares that only two were launched. One of these was swamped instantly, and only one of its occupants, a girl named Anna Becker, was rescued.

Almost Ended.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 31.—The closing arguments in the Lewis murder trial were made yesterday, and the case was given to the jury today. George M. Seiders, counsel for Lewis, made a plea for the defense. Attorney General Powers made an argument for the state.

Brains and Business.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—Representative business men of the eastern states convened here yesterday and organized the New England board of trade. The business sessions of the day were held under the auspices of the state board and were followed by a banquet.

Coburn Murder Case Settled.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 1.—The jury in the Coburn murder case found James Lewis guilty in the first degree of the murder of Byron G. Coburn on Dec. 13. The jury were out 45 minutes. Lewis was remanded to jail for sentence.

The Undersigned hereby gives notice

New Advertisements.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE

TO MILK DEALERS.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in the Island, held on Monday, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NOTICE IS TAKEN, in writing, of said day, that a copy of said notice is to be served on all persons entitled to receive it, by the Probate Office, at the Island Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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ALSO, on said day, that a copy of said notice is to be served

S.S. Department.

Sunday School Lesson—Feb. 3.

Matt. 16: 18-23.

THE TRANSFIGURATION.

Lesson Introduction.

The tribute given to Peter was followed by a discourse on self-denial, leading life to save it, closing with reference to the coming of the Son of man, and a prediction that some then present should see the kingdom of God come with power. The transfiguration occurred a week later.

The place was probably on the slope of Mt. Hermon, which is not far from Capernaum. There are objections to Mt. Tabor.

The time was in the early autumn of A. D. 727; that is, A. D. 10. At the present mode of reckoning time was not used until the sixth century, the Roman method (anno ubi conditum, in the year from the building of the city) was employed, using the Julian A. C. U. According to the mode of computation A. D. (anno domini, in the year of our Lord) began 763 years after the founding of Rome, but it is now known that Jesus was born from four to six years earlier, so in A. D. 29 our Lord was 83 years of age, so in the year of Christ.

The parallel passage to Matt. 17:1-10; Mark 9:2-10.

Expository Notes.

And it came to pass about that day after these sayings, he took with him Peter and James, and John his brother, and he was praying in the fountain of his countenance was altered, and his garment became white and dazzling.

About eight days: Matthew and Mark, "After six days"; both express the mean of a week; probably Luke counts the day of the previous discourse and that of the transfiguration. It is not stated where the interview was kept. After these sayings (See verses 18-21 and parallel) says, "Peter and John and James: 'James,' who was probably the elder brother, is placed second in the other accounts. These three were the most intimate companions of our Lord. Peter was a leader, and the two brothers were probably kinsmen of Jesus. Into the mountain: Matthew and Mark, 'in high mountain spirit.' Solitude was needed for the manifestation of the glory of the Son of God. The summit of Mt. Hermon could be reached only after an ascent of several hours, and the place was probably a lower peak or slope. It is the ascent and the transfiguration in the night. The descent was 'on the next day' (v. 27). To pray: Peculiar to Luke, Jesus may have prayed alone, or with his disciples, probably both. The fashion of his face was altered: 'Become different!'. The three accounts agree in the main facts, but differ entirely in language. The Greek word rendered 'transfigured' means 'changed in form,' not merely in fashion or appearance. 'It would appear that the inherent glory of the Son of God shone forth.' How it was that 'his face did shine as the sun' (Matthew) cannot be explained.

And when they were there, they talked with him two men, which were Moses and Elijah: who appeared in glory, and spake of his decease which he was about to accomplish at Jerusalem. Now Peter and they that were with him were heavy-spirited, when they were fully awake, they saw him glory, and the two men that stood with him. And it came to pass, as they were passing from him, Peter said unto Jesus, 'Master, it is good for us to be here; let us make three tabernacles, one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elijah; not knowing what he said.

They talked with him two men: The language implies that they were soon though not at once recognized by the disciples. They were the most prominent servants of God under the old covenant, representing the law and the prophets. What surrounded in glory: The brightness surrounding our Lord seems to have resembled the shekinah of the Old Testament, and in it these appeared." His defense: Literally, "exodus." It probably included the closing events in our Lord's life, even the ascension. The passion occurred probably about six months after this, "but the subsequent history is mainly of conflict and suffering." When they were fully awake: Or, "having remained awake." The former suggests that they roused themselves from a slumber that oppressed them; the latter, that they successfully resisted it throughout. They saw his glory. They were not half-asleep, but were able to see what occurred. As they were parting from him: They were about to go away, and Peter wished to detain them. Let us make: Matthew, "I will make three tabernacles." This agrees with Peter's self-constituted character. The "tabernacle" was a kind of booth, such as was made at the feast of the tabernacle. Probably Peter expected the three persons to be the king, law-giver, and teacher of the new kingdom.

And when he was beside these things, there came a cloud, and overshadowed them; and they feared as they entered into the cloud. And a voice came out of the cloud, saying, 'This is my beloved Son; hear ye him.' And when the voice was past, then came Jesus to them, and they held their peace, and no man durst to man in these days any of the things which they had seen.

A cloud: Matthew, "bright cloud." This was the third and last stage of the supernatural manifestations. This cloud concealed, yet revealed. Dost ye him: The emphasis is on "him" not on "ye." The son as lawgiver and prophet is exalted above Moses and Elijah. They held their peace: As they were commanded to do (Matthew and Mark). In those days: Before the resurrection.

He parts for fame.

A boy in the Wichita schools has been suspended for reading the following story of "Pants."

"Pants are made for men and not for pants. Women are made for men and not for pants. When a man pants for a woman and a woman pants for a man they are a pair of pants. Such pants don't last. Pants are like molasses; they are thicker in warm weather and thicker in cold. The man in the moon changes his pants during the eclipse. Don't you go to the pantry for pants; you might be mistaken. Men are often mistaken in pants. Such mistakes make breaches of promise. There has been much discussion as to whether pants is singular or plural. Seems to me when men wear pants they are plural, and when they don't wear pants it is singular. Men go on a tear in their pants, and it is all right, but when the pants go on a tear it is all wrong."

A minister in a small country village who was noted for his absent-mindedness, was once observed to step exactly in the midst of his sermon and was heard to mutter: "I knew the world—I knew the world!" After the service was over some one asked the reason. "Dear me," said he, "did I? Well, you know, from the pulpit I can just see old Mrs. Adams garden, and this morning she was out pulling up a cabbage. Now, if that cabbage comes up suddenly, she'll go over, and just then it came up, and over she went."

See that you get DANA'S SARSAPARILLA.

Errors About Hydrocephalus.

GOV. BROWN'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from third page.)

Notwithstanding the large sum of money annually spent in the erection of school buildings, the accommodations do not keep pace with the needs of a continually increasing school population. The free text-book law has been a great help in this respect, but it has not relieved the old towns from the burden of maintaining the new towns, and the idea that rapid growth creates a greater liability to have increased attention and carelessness of the schools. Industrial education shows satisfactory development, excellent results having been obtained by institutions where manual training holds a commanding place in the course of study. It is reported that the school is peculiarly backward in the study of drawing, and that it may be desirable for the State to make a special provision for the proper training of teachers in that branch. Marked improvement is to be found in the management of evening schools, they having been brought nearer the standard of day schools by the establishment of grades and systematic courses of study. Free libraries have increased by two, there being now 56, with a circulation of 20,000 volumes. It is a matter for regret that this avenue of education is not more extensively used in the country districts. In many places the library building has adapted for its purpose, especially on account of its location, and it is suggested that the State should require the towns to put forth greater effort to make the libraries more attractive and convenient.

Another error is to suppose that mad dogs foam at the mouth. It is only at one stage of the disease that the rabid dog shows any foam. A perfectly healthy dog often shows an abundance of foam at the mouth after a hard run. As it is most important that the symptoms of rabies in dogs should be remembered, the following of the most notable are given for the guidance of both those who are fond of dogs and those who fear them.

At the commencement of the disease the animal's temper becomes changed. It is dull, gloomy and silent, seeks solitude, and withdraws into the most obscure corners. It is fugitive and restless, goes here and there, has downcast eyes, keeps constantly prurient about and cannot rest long in one place. It sniffs and scratches with its paws, and appears to try to bite the head under its chest. Often the affected dog starts as if haunted by phantoms. It barks and snarls at nothing. It always has a gloomy, sullen aspect. The mad dog has no dread of water, but, on the contrary, will greedily swallow it.

When the desire to bite, which is one of the essential characteristics of rabies at a certain stage, begins to manifest itself, the animal first attacks inedible. It seems to delight in gnawing wood, leather, iron, chain, carpets, the wood of its kennel, straw, coal, carpet, etc. The sensibility of the rabid dog is greatly blunted when it is struck, burned or wounded. It emits no cry of pain or signs when it suffers or is afraid in health. One of the most important indications of madness is that the sick dog is always very much enraged at the sight of an animal of its own species. Even when the disease is but little developed it will show this strange anti-pathy.

The voice of a rabid dog is of a marked contrast, and can easily be detected. The sound is very husky and jerky. These may be taken as the most important symptoms of this dread disease and are the results of long observation and study by a noted English scientist.—*Chicago Herald.*

How to be Really Happy.

I remember once listening to a sermon preached by Dr. Talmage. It is now twelve years ago, but I never forgot one little sentence in it:

"Stay where you're happy," writes Edward W. Bok in an earnest discussion on the lessons to be learned from the past year's business depression in the November Ladies' Home Journal. It sounds trite to say that a contented mind is a man's or a woman's greatest possession, but it is as true now as the day it was first uttered. And we would be all the happier if we believed it more than we do. We always show our own happiness particularly when we envy the capacities of others, and this is true of other people's possessions. Let others have what they choose and can earn; let us be content with what we have. The things we want most in this world are always those beyond our reach. If we had them, we wouldn't be a particle happier; we only think we would be. No matter how little we have we always have plenty to be thankful for. And because this passing year has not been as pleasant and profitable as we might wish for, is no reason why our Thanksgiving Day should be less festive or indicative of our gratitude. The worst part of our national depression is gone and has passed into history. Let us be content to leave it there. If we cannot be as happy as we might wish for the past year let us be grateful for the year we have.

"I have heard it said, Miss Emma, that a kiss without love tastes like an egg without salt. Is that true?" "I don't know—I really can't—I have never in my life—" "Come, now Miss Emma!" "Eaten eggs will not salt."

While several convicts were doing some painting at the prison in Lajedo, Ind., they took sly sips at a jug containing weak alcohol. All were moderately sick, and one has become totally deaf, the stuff having destroyed his optic nerves.

The Very Best.

of anything is what we all want. Our readers can learn below on what we base our claim that

Dana's SARSAPARILLA.

The Kind That Cures.

is better for the ills it was compounded to remedy than any other medicine. Facts speak louder than words. MRS. THOS. POWELL, JAMESTOWN, R. I., mother of MRS. S. P. BROWN, JR., of that place, had the Rheumatism for twenty-five years so badly that she could not even lift her hands to fix her hair. She had taken sarsaparillas and used ointments without any help. Now this was a pretty severe test of the merits of a medicine. But DANA'S SARSAPARILLA was equal to its task. Its CURED her. Is not this good proof?

See that you get DANA'S.

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Business Cards.

M. A. McCormick,
Carpenter and Builder.

All kinds of jobbing promptly
attended to. Estimated charges
fully given.

RESIDENTIAL—3 DEARBORN STREET,
NEW YORK—KINSEY'S WHARF.

81

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Alex. N. Barker,
DEALER IN

Lumber & Hard Ware

BRICK, GUM, CEMENT, ETC.

105 PEAKES ST.

—

LOPSEY WHARF,

NEWPORT, R. I.

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Removal.

LAW OFFICES

or

PECKHAM & TYLER,

RODNEY 14TH Street, Building, 111 Broadway,
New York City.

(Near Wall Street.)

Telephone Out, "1135 Broadway," 6-13

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J. D. JOHNSTON,

Architect & Builder.

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Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TIVERTON.

Town Sergeant Ibbotson descended on Gaifield Hall, Sunday afternoon, and found 126 men and boys enjoying a battle between two roosters. The contestants captured the birds, and secured the names of 24 of the persons in attendance.

An entertainment given by the Young People's Society was held at the Baptist church last week, about 60 people being present. A spelling match was one of the interesting features of the evening. George R. Lawton and Miss Calista Church took sides. Miss Hannah Amy, assistant teacher of the Osborne district school, won the prize, a pair of letter scales. Joseph Negus took the booty prize, a dictionary. Cake and tea rounds were served at the close of the evening.

Evangelical services are being held at the Friends' Meeting house. Considerable interest is being shown in them.

Rev. L. S. Woodworth, State missionary, held services four evening of last week in the Congregational church. By special request of his audience he is holding services throughout this week.

Frederick Wilcox is on a visit to friends at Block Island.

Miss Stella L. Almy is visiting relatives in Bristol, R. I.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 30, 1895—2 2/2 w.

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER,

341 THAMES STREET.

A full assortment of

FAMILY COAL,

Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, W. J. Wilkesbarre, Jiminy, Old Company's Lehigh, &c. Also

WOOD,

HICKORY, OAK, MAPLE, SOUTHERN and EASTERN PINE cut to order.

Perry Mill Wharf.

THE GREATEST

MILLING PLANT IN THE WORLD.

Four of the Pillsbury Flour Mills made in one week the enormous amount of 122,483 barrels of the best flour on earth.



The Pillsbury Mills lead all others, not only in quality but quantity of Flour Produced.

PILLSBURY'S BEST FLOUR is for sale by all first class Grocers.

THE HIGH GRADES OF

Stockbridge Manures

are \$1.00 per ton cheaper than last year.

For a Cheaper Phosphate try

Hill and Drill, or Farm and Garden, or Sure Crop.

Chemicals, Ammoniates, Phosphates, Potash, Plaster, &c.

CAN I SELL YOU?

A. A. BARKER,

162 & 164

BROADWAY.

OUR REVERE COFFEE

is gaining favor with the people continually.

Try it once and we have you.

Coffee Trade.

GOOD TEA, 4 lbs. for \$1.00.

EXTRA LARGE RAISINS, 4 lbs. for 25c.

Nuts, Dates, Apples, Fancy Crackers, &c.,

and a full line of Confectionery.

S. S. THOMPSON,

172 & 176 BROADWAY.

Professor Agassiz indicates the growth of reefs at Key West, Fla., at the rate of six inches in one hundred years, and adds that if we doubled that amount it would require seven thousand years to form the reefs in that place, and hundreds of thousands of years for the growth of Florida.

New Advertisements.

Opera House.

February 19, 20 & 21.

PINAFORE

Greatest Amateur Carnival of years. Grand Chorus, 55 Voices. Special Scenery. Augmented Orchestra. Calcium Light Effects. Novel Features.

PRICE 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents.

50 cent tickets, exchangeable at box office.

50 cent tickets, exchangeable at box office.

50 cent tickets, exchangeable from members of Pittock's production.

2 2/3 w.

Can't eh? Well, you just watch me! And he shot out of sight.—American Wheelman.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance appropriating the revenues of the City of Newport for the municipal year 1895.

Is ordinated by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

Section 1. So much of the available receipts and income accruing to the city treasury of and out during the current municipal fiscal year as will provide a sum of money hereinafter specified and appropriated, is hereby appropriated and appropriated, for said fiscal year as follows:

For State Tax (value of this city's portion is included in this year's City Tax) \$61,625 14

For Streets and Highways (in addition to \$1,000 for building sewers and providing sewage and \$100 for plugging streets) 65,000 00

For Public Schools 61,000 00

For Watch and Police 30,000 00

For Fire Department 31,000 00

For Streets and Streets 31,000 00

For salaries 27,143 44

For City Asylum 5,000 00

For Patients and Vagrants 4,000 00

For Public Buildings 1,000 00

For Public Parks 1,000 00

For Public Library and Printing 1,500 00

For Water Supply 10,000 00

For Board of Health 1,000 00

For Board of Education 800 00

For Burial Grounds 1,000 00

For Public Buildings 1,000 00

For Fire Department 1,000 00

For Water Supply 10,000 00

For Hospital of Health 1,000 00